

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 54 cts. per quarter.

Where are we now?—Assemble the Legislature!

The startling events of the last few days have effected changes in public sentiment and in the relations of the people of the South to the Government at Washington that months of mere speculation and argument might have failed to compass. To use a common expression, "the thing is out," the issue is upon us and it must be met and met at once and firmly. Those who had heretofore been the strongest Union men were on Saturday last as fully prepared to go the utmost length to resist coercion as were those who had been original secessionists. It has been mainly a question of time, for in the last resort, when the worst comes to the worst we must all stand together and we will. No matter where any of our citizens was born, whether North or South, whether on this side of the Atlantic or on the other side, we are all in the same boat, and every loyal North Carolina citizen will rally to the standard of resistance to sectional aggression.

We have been anxious all along to make the issue in North Carolina peacefully, legally, and we are so now, so far as the issue between our own citizens is concerned, but the course of events—the progress of affairs, is too rapid to await the usual course of political action. The issue is no longer one confined to our own citizens or under our own control. The Northern sword of Abraham Lincoln has been thrown into the scale. He has issued his proclamation calling for the militia of the several States of the Union to make war upon the seceded States. Governor Ellis will be called upon for his quota, he will be required to call upon the different regiments for their quota to carry out the behests of Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward—to initiate the irrepressible conflict—to fight against their friends and kinsmen of the Southern States.

We ask any man to read the proclamation issued by Lincoln and Seward and answer whether it does not present an issue not only authorizing but demanding of Governor Ellis to call the Legislature together immediately. We say that it appears to be his duty to do so, a duty which he cannot evade and which he will not evade. Neither will he shrink from any responsibility that the circumstances may seem to demand that he should take.

Will Governor Ellis respond to Lincoln's demand for troops? We do not pretend to answer for Governor Ellis, unless where we know his position, but in this case we have no hesitation in saying distinctly No! Governor Ellis will not do so. We will agree that troops should pass freely from the North over the soil of North Carolina, to coerce our Southern sisters? Again we say—No! never.

But again. Will the fifteen thousand New Yorkers, the five thousand Massachusetts, the thirteen thousand Pennsylvanians find aid and comfort in passing over our soil to erect an abolition despotism not only over the seceded States, but over us too? Can we afford to stand idle and see our friends crushed out, knowing that we will be the next victims. We must make common cause with the seceded States. If not, we are all whelmed in a common ruin.

And our Northern friends—even the boasted Democracy of New York have formally resolved to support the Administration in its coercive policy, while Lincoln says that he will exhaust all the powers of the government to retake Sumter. Seward says that if any European power recognized Sumter it would be regarded as a *casus belli*.

Until the receipt of Lincoln's proclamation we were anxious that the Southern Rights party, and the citizens generally should confine their action wholly within the range of political discussion, and there are we have advised against the occupancy of the forts until such occupancy could be done in pursuance of State authority. But the state of things is materially changed, and we no longer advocate a view which may perhaps be no longer tenable as things now stand. At this time, knowing what we do know, the question is not as to the right or wrong of taking the forts. It is a question as to the means of holding them, and the power to use them. This is going to be no child's play, and we are badly prepared for strong measures.

If the advocates of immediate occupancy of the forts can be convinced that they can hold them, why, then, we think they ought to be occupied at once, for the issue will be upon us immediately the State refuses to contribute her quota of men to the army of coercion with which Abraham Lincoln and Wm. H. Seward propose to overrun the Confederate States. At once the forts ought to be occupied in the name of the State, and if so occupied it ought to be with a force and with means and appliances that would put out of the question all chance for Abraham Lincoln's repossessing them.

We think that the Governor ought immediately to issue his proclamation convening the Legislature at the earliest possible moment, and that our people ought to occupy the forts also, just as soon as they can feel that they can not only occupy but hold them.

The news of the capture of Fort Sumter was received here on Saturday afternoon and created the wildest excitement. We need hardly attempt a description. It may be enough to say that the tone of feeling was unmistakable and that the effect was evidently to convince even the most sceptical that the time for resistance had come. Men who before had clung to the hope however feeble of being able to preserve or re-construct the Union, were at last forced to confess that they could cling to that hope no longer. No doubt they will now be as strong Southern Rights men as the strongest.

Speeches were made from the steps of the Cape Fear Bank and from other points by George Davis, T. D. Meares, R. H. Cowan and Eli W. Hall, Esq., and Hon. S. J. Person and John L. Holmes, Esq. They all breathed the same spirit of resistance to aggression. Guns were fired on the wharf, a lone star flag was hoisted on Princess street, and the flag of the Confederate States near the corner of Front and Market streets. A deeper effect, however, has been produced by the proclamation issued this morning by the President. That leaves no ground for doubt. There is less excitement this morning, but there is more intense feeling than ever.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond represents the excitement there as running very high indeed. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln was not known there when he left. He thinks that so far the Union party have been rather in the ascendant in the city of Richmond, while the country has been almost wholly secession or is rapidly getting to be so. Recent events have tended to strengthen the secession party, and now it would be difficult to say how things stand even in Richmond. Even in Washington City, as we are informed, there is a most decided Southern feeling.

#### Confederate States' Flag.

The Barque Charles Smith, owned by Messrs. Harris & Howell, arrived here this morning from Charleston, S. C., with the flag of the Confederate States flying at her mast-head. This is the first flag that has yet made its appearance in our port, and we trust that the day is not far distant when North Carolina will be added to it—making eight stars instead of seven.

A Rifled Cannon has been presented to the State of South Carolina, bearing the following inscription:

"Presented to the Sovereign State of South Carolina, by one of her citizens residing abroad, in commemoration of the 20th December, 1860."

The *Courier* says that "it was accompanied by a good supply of shells and balls, and apparatus for mounting, and it has been put in place. Where that place is it becomes us not at present to report."

#### Submission or Subjugation.

These are virtually the alternatives presented by the Lincoln Administration. Such is the language of their acts and such is virtually the expression of their words. Seward amused the Confederate Commissioners—pulled over their eyes, assured them that the policy of the Administration was peace, and at the very same time the whole resources of the government were being used, concentrated and directed to the preparation of the machinery of war—war upon the Southern States that have had the audacity to believe that the consent of the government had something to do with the right of governments to rule over them, and the timidity to act upon that belief.

Finally, as the Confederate Commissioners say, and as the facts prove, Mr. Seward, after parlying and talking peace as long as it suited him, threw off the mask, and in substance replied to the demand of the commissioners for information as to the objects of the warlike preparations going on, that they were intended to operate at the South—that they are intended to bring about submission, or failing in that to commence the work of subjugation.

Congress will probably be called together in a very short time, perhaps in a few days, and constituted as any Congress that Mr. Lincoln will now summon must be, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the passage of any law or the grant of any powers that this present Black Republican administration may seek for or demand for the purpose of coercing, subjugating, overrunning the South.

And the wild hordes of that section will come to his aid, and the John Brownites from Passamaquoddy to Philadelphia, and westward to Kansas and Nebraska will join in the hunt against our brethren of the seceded States. While their blood is flowing, shall North Carolina and Virginia stand idle spectators of the unequal conflict? Shall Kentucky and Tennessee fold their arms in sublime indifference, waiting for their more Southern brethren to sink exhausted, watching and waiting for their own turn to be devoured by this Northern anarchy of Black Republicanism; for remember that this is not a war simply against the States provisionally represented by Jefferson Davis and the Montgomery Congress. It is in fact neither more nor less than the "irrepressible conflict," against certain institutions and certain rights wherever they exist.

Suppose Lincoln succeeds in effecting the ruin and subjugation of the States of the Southern Confederacy, where will we be then? Where can we turn? Placed with a triumphant and reckless abolition mob on one hand, and a ruined, abolitionized and free negroized region on the other, we will have Hayti with all its horrors brought to our own doors.

The border States may yet avert this. They could have crushed this attempted subjugation in its very inception, nay, in its very first thought, if they had only taken a firm stand at first and at once.

What shall we do now? We beg of all men to think over this thing seriously. It is a serious matter; it involves the discharge of a holy enough duty to enter it to consideration even on the Lord's day. North Carolina must act. She cannot stand still. Think of this. Put old party aside; say in your own hearts whether you will consent to see the plains of the Confederate States—the homes of your brethren—overrun by the looting hordes of Black Republicanism—the pretorian bands recruited from the scum of the large cities of the North—the off-scourings and dregs of an artificial civilization.

There may of course be in the armies of the North, which the Northern extra session of Congress will authorize Mr. Lincoln to call out and employ, a good many sincere and conscientious fanatics. There may be some mistaken men; who think it their duty; there may be and there will be all sorts of men, with a slight exception. The Horace Greelys and the Wm. H. Seward and the John P. Hays and the Joshua Giddingses, and all the howlers and freedom shriekers who have advocated themselves to power and station by riding this hobby, will not come themselves. If they did, the wounds of a bleeding country would be halcyonized by their death. But they sit quietly at home while they launch their hordes against the South. They howl and rant in their cabinet offices, editorial sanctuaries or consular bureaus, while they incite on others to do their bloody deeds.

The thing is now with the Southern States that have not yet acted. Will they permit the Southern Confederate States to be ruined, and thus render their own speedy ruin inevitable, or will they, by locking their bucklers together with those of their Southern brethren, secure the safety of both? What response does North Carolina make?

Yesterday, circumstances had led everybody to anticipate the reception of highly important news from the seat of war, and when at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon the first extra slip was issued from this Office, stating the fact, just received by telegraph, that hostilities had actually commenced in Charleston harbor, the rush for copies was immense, and on until nearly twelve o'clock the Office was literally besieged by anxious crowds, eager for the news, and seeking for more up to the very last minute. The excitement was not loud but deep and general pervading the whole community, and not confined by any means to that sex which arrogates to itself the exclusive right to vote.

We (the Editor) were at Raleigh yesterday, and left there at 4 o'clock, up to which time no news of the actual collision had been received. Some gentlemen from Wilmington brought up on the afternoon train extra slips from the Journal Office, announcing the fact that BEAUREGARD had summoned ANDERSON, and that ANDERSON had declined to evacuate, and that immediate hostilities were inevitable. We cannot tell how the news was received in the city. We only saw it at the depot, amid the bustle of changing cars and all that.

When we got down from the cars a friend handed us a Rough Notes Extra, announcing the opening of the ball. From that time until midnight people were looking around for more news. The feeling was certainly strong there, and all one way. The question was repeatedly asked of us, asked of others, asked by each man of his neighbor. What is North Carolina doing, and what is she going to do? Is she going to stand idle? We now ask the question.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

Sundry papers in North Carolina, and elsewhere, are trying to make a little capital by talking about "sensational" dispatches and false prophets, and all that sort of thing. Now it is evident that from the nature of things some mistakes must be made now and then, but the event shows that in the main all our dispatches were strictly correct. The vessels reported to be off Charleston harbor, are now actually engaged with the Charleston batteries and were then actually approaching. War is upon us. We regret it. We deplore it, but it is the truth. We seek for the news, the facts in the case, and we try to give them at whatever cost to ourselves. The people of all shades of opinion prefer this to silly vituperation or the mere cuckoo cry of watch and wait, with the equally delusive pretence of peace, when there is no peace. When life and death are realities, when squadrons and fleets and batteries are actually engaged, the self-efficiency of local importance that fancies itself able to kill and make alive, looks too ridiculous for notice, and too foolish even for laughter.

The mails from the North have again failed, the freights having interrupted railroad transportation as stated yesterday. There is now five mails due from N. York.

We were up nearly all last night, expecting startling intelligence from Charleston. Such as we received, we issued at 2 o'clock this morning, in an extra form, and sent copies on the various railroad trains. The public can take them for what they are worth. We know them to be perfectly reliable. Our opinion is, that negotiations, or something worse, is going on in Charleston this morning. The press here expect no further news of a "military" nature from Charleston to-day. We have made ample arrangements to receive everything of importance relative to affairs in that city, and we shall be on hand to give to our anxious friends whatever may be sent over the wires at the first possible moment.

We take occasion here to say, that we shall publish nothing but what the public can place implicit reliance in.

We are aware that matters must soon come to a close, or a desperate and bloody conflict must be the result. Fort Sumter may, ere this paper goes to press, have been surrendered to Gen. Beauregard, or the conflict may have commenced. We fervently hope for the best. We do hope from our heart that no blood has been or will be shed—and that Major Anderson has acted the part of prudence and saved the country from a bloody and desperate war.

We have nothing more to say to-day, but refer our readers to the dispatches received here last night at 12 o'clock, which will be found under the proper head.

P. S. We fear for the worst. We fear Major Anderson has suffered his military discipline to overcome his better judgment. Upon him the responsibility has been forced by an imbecile—fanatical administration. All this could have been avoided, and every effort was made by the Southern Confederacy to have a peaceful solution.

The first blow has been struck—or at least we confidently believe so—time will tell. Perhaps in a few hours all will be known, perhaps not for several hours.

We do not wish to create a panic in this community, but we say emphatically, that we have no hope for peace. All we can say to our readers is, to look for the worst. We are done for to-day. Prepare yourselves to hear the worst.—Daily Journal, 12th inst.

#### The News.

An item going the rounds of the papers makes this statement:—A letter from Cuba says that Havana is the home of Signor Oviedo, the hero of the "Diamond Wedding," so much talked of in New York. He is known as a mulatto, at least half black, and is said to be a Blue Beard for brutality. He is rich, but of coarse education from all good society.

The same news received here as to the arrival of seven United States vessels off Charleston on Tuesday last was also telegraphed to several papers north of this. Among others we find it in the Petersburg Express, and the telegraphic items mention the appearance of a long special despatch in yesterday morning's Herald.

The Herald goes on to it at length, adding that Major Anderson was signaling the fleet during the night. Abolition emissaries are suspected of having been guilty of incendiarism in Charlotte, N. C., and in Columbia, S. C. Seven or eight incendiary fires have very recently taken place in Charlotte, and the people are deeply excited. The Columbia South Carolinian says that some miscreants have broken into the engine houses there, cutting off sections of the hose, and filling up the locks of the doors so as to obstruct the prompt action of the Fire Companies in extinguishing fire.

On and after Monday the 15th instant, a train will run daily between Charlotte and Lincoln on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Such is the advertised notice in the Charlotte papers. It appears to be the generally received opinion that an attempt will shortly be made to provision Fort Sumter. Indeed of that there seems to be no doubt, although the announcement of the arrival of vessels off Charleston Harbor was premature. The notification of the intention to supply Major Anderson, and the intimation that in the event the vessels performing that duty were fired upon, Anderson would open his batteries and the government sustain him at all hazards, seems to be a fixed and ascertained fact, and must lead us to expect some further and decisive movements. The plan proposed for the light draft steamers *Water Witch*, *Wyandotte*, *Mohawk* and *Crusader*, lined with double banks of sand bags, and taking as many men as they can hold to run the gauntlet of the Morris Island batteries and supply Fort Sumter. Of course the Fort will open its batteries on those firing at the steamers.

We have no mails North of Richmond. Owing to floods or washings caused by recent heavy rains the road between Fredericksburg and the Potomac River is impassable.

We got a paper to-day with a jubilant article about Spring. Something is green soon enough. All the talk of the Free Soilers that the governments of England and France will take any position with reference to the existing troubles in this country is mere sham. Their position will be one of perfect neutrality. If the Confederate States maintain a *de facto* government, they will recognise it. But the Confederate States must hold control of their own forts and harbors, carry their own mails, and sail their own ships, carrying and protecting their own flag.

The report that Mr. Seward is about to resign is deemed premature, but it is not thought possible that he and Mr. Cameron can remain in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, overborne as they are by Chase and Blair in favor of war measures.

The dispatches sent to the papers here a few days since stating, among other things, the presence of several United States vessels off the bar of Charleston harbor, were also sent to almost every leading town with whose papers we exchange. The error was one of time only. The vessels were expected, but were detained by the weather and other causes. Unquestionably the gentleman who telegraphed here, and also the gentleman who telegraphed to the Virginia papers, most fully believed that the vessels were there. Knowing that they were on their way, that they were due and expected, and hearing that they had actually arrived, they took it for granted that the report was correct. The vessels are there now, or some of them, and the rest will be along shortly.

Our dispatch received here about 11 o'clock, reports Sumter on fire, and the forts engaged with the United States squadron.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Richmond Enquirer, dated April 10th, says that Captain Carrington's company of 80 men, all took the oath, which, it is understood, will compel them to fight against Maryland and Virginia if so ordered by the President.

Twenty thousand pounds of powder, in iron tanks, are ready for shipment at the Navy Yard. It is destined, probably, for N. York, to be sent thence to the South. The Naval authorities believe that the invading fleet will rendezvous in some latitude near Charleston harbor, and go in in full force at a given signal.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the volunteers of this city. The whole organization will probably be disrupted, like everything the Administration touches with its destroying hand.

All the roads, we feel assured, will sell return tickets to persons wishing to attend the Mass Meeting to be held at Newbern on the 25th and 26th days of this month. Mr. Whitford, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, has already made this tender on behalf of his road, and we feel certain that the other roads will do the same.

Now that the ball is opened we suppose it must go on. Mr. Lincoln may talk of enforcing the law, and preach about peace, but he knows as well as we do, that it is not peace but war that he brings us. He drew the sword and threw away the scabbard when, under a flag of truce and by the courteous permission of the Confederate authorities Col. Lamont and Captain Fox were permitted to visit Sumter and abused the courtesy extended to them by concerting measures for its reinforcement. The subsequent notification to General Beauregard and Governor Pickens was the natural consequence of this interview and the measures then concerted.

It hardly admits of a doubt that Fort Pickens will now be attacked and taken. There is now no longer any reason for keeping the peace, since that peace has already been broken, and the proclamation of the President leaves little to conjecture with reference to his future course. Neither can there be much question as to the policy of taking Washington City. We know little of the spirit that animates Jefferson Davis if he waits quietly in his lair to be attacked by the hosts of the Abolitionists. The Confederate flag will float over the Capitol at Washington sooner than the United States' will wave over the public offices at Montgomery.

How all this will end is more than human wisdom can tell. There is this, however, that we have no doubt of the course which North Carolina is called upon to pursue in this emergency. We cannot see how she can pursue any other course than that of sustaining the section to which she belongs, and the interests which she has in common with the Confederate States. If we stand idly by and permit them to be sacrificed, then we are lost.

Whether or not prompt and united action on the part of all the Southern States might have averted this calamity is not now the question. We think that it would, but the time is now past—the calamity is upon us, and we must meet it as best we can, not stopping to quarrel among ourselves or indulge in criminations or recriminations. We must deal with facts as they are. Without our own agency or instrumentality, war is upon us. We of the South are suspected, and under surveillance by the government of Mr. Lincoln. We are suspected and insulted in every way and in every position. As an instance of this, we may refer to the case of Captain Mercer of the United States Steamer Powhatan, who was sent to sea in command of that vessel with sealed orders, and when he had got out to sea sealed orders were opened, superseding him and giving the command to Commander James P. McKinty, an officer much the junior of the one whom he superseded. The truth of the matter is that Capt. Mercer is from Maryland, while McKinty is from Michigan. Mercer returned in the tug and tendered his resignation, which has not been accepted. Such is the treatment Southern men receive from Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet.

The Charleston *Courier*, in speaking of distinguished volunteers on duty at Charleston, says that in addition to the distinguished ex-Senator of Texas, Hon. Louis T. Wigfall, who is now on duty at Castle Pinckney, Ex-Governor Means, Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., Gen. Sam'l McGowan, and the Hon. R. B. Boylston, have also tendered their services to Brigadier-General Beauregard, and have received appointments on his Staff. General McGowan will act as Quartermaster-General, and General Boylston as Commissary-General. All honor to such gallant Chids, who, in the hour of danger, are as ready to draw the sword in defence of their State and a righteous cause, as to vindicate either in our Legislative Councils.

We understand that Major Theophilus Holmes, a noble North Carolina soldier who has just resigned from the United States service rather than assist in coercing his native section, is expected down on this evening's train. He may possibly take the route to Fayetteville from Warsaw.

A man named Wattles, connected with John Brown in his murderous, incendiary and predatory outrages upon the pro-slavery people of Kansas, and shown by the record of the Harper's Ferry investigation to have been deeply implicated in that raid, has been appointed U. S. Marshall of the Territory of Nebraska. Five Tribune Editors, Joshua Giddings, and now A. Wattles. Lincoln is a good man for the South!

WASHINGTON, N. C., April 12, 1861. GENTLEMEN:—This afternoon there was a very large and enthusiastic Southern Rights meeting held at the Court House in this town, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Mass Meeting to be held at Newbern on the 25th and 26th instants.

The meeting was largely attended by both ladies and gentlemen. A very nice Southern Confederacy flag was presented by a lady, which was courteously received upon the part of the gentlemen. I will send you a more extended notice of said meeting by the next mail. Old Beaufort is waking up. Very respectfully, STATIS RIGHTS.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Confederate States Commissioners left here this morning via Baltimore for the South. The Administration's reply to their last communication has not yet been divulged.

The bids for the balance of the eight million loan in treasury notes were closed to-day. They exceeded the amount by about half a million dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It was heretofore stated that Secretary Seward, in reply to the note of the Confederate States Commissioners refused to receive them in their diplomatic character. They responded, and again refused to be so considered on the part of the Government. Yesterday the Commissioners sent to him their final communication. It is said to be written with ability, and reflects severely on the Administration, taking the ground that they have exhausted every resource for a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, and that if civil war is the result, on the head of the Federal Government will rest the responsibility. They charge the Administration with gross perfidy in insisting that, under the shelter of the pretext and assertion that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, an immense armada has been despatched to provision and reinforce that fort. The Commissioners report that they had, almost daily, indirect assurances from the Administration, that Fort Sumter was positively to be abandoned, and that all the Government's efforts were to be directed toward peace.

The Commissioners allege that the government at Montgomery was earnestly desirous of peace, and that in accordance with its instruction as well as their own feelings, they left no means untried to secure that much desired end; but that all efforts having failed they were forced to return to an outraged people with the object of their mission unaccomplished, and they express their firm conviction that war is inevitable. The Commissioners left Washington to-day for Montgomery.

Arrival of the Overland Mail. FORT KEARNEY, April 11.—The Overland Mail has arrived here, with California dates to the 30th ultimo. The Legislature had agreed to proceed to another election for Senator. It is represented that Mr. McDougall is satisfied.

Judge A. H. Burdy had been arrested upon indictment, as being accessory to the murder of Barrell.

The heavy rains had swollen the rivers at Sacramento and San Joaquin. In the villages thousands of acres of cultivated lands had been submerged, bridges destroyed, stock drowned and lives lost. The damage is estimated to be one hundred thousand dollars. The inundation of Sacramento City was apprehended.

The average shipment of specie goes forward by steamer on the first.

FROM HAVANA. NEW YORK, April 11.—A Havana letter, dated the 5th inst., to the New York *Express*, says: "The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain is fully confirmed. The arms to sustain the movement, consists of seven thousand men from the Spanish war steam frigates. The whole matter only awaits the Queen's ratification, President Sotomayor of Dominica having formally proclaimed it to be in an address of some length."

The Commissioners of the Confederate States to Europe were to leave Havana on a British steamer for Southampton.

RESIGNED.—Second Lieut. R. C. Hill, of N. C., fifth infantry, and Second Lieut. Jos. P. Mintur, of Va., second cavalry, U. S. A., have resigned.

John Morrissey, the pugilist, is said to have conquered the "diphtheria," and is getting well.

#### The Demand for the Surrender of Fort Sumter.

The following correspondence were had between Gen. Beauregard and Major Anderson, previous to the bombardment of Fort Sumter:

CORRESPONDENCE.

[No. 1.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861. DEAR SIR:—An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.] Reply of the Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the communication to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation; and if this is refused, proceed in such a manner as you may determine to reduce it. ANSWER.

[No. 3.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861. To L. P. WALKER:—The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock. [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-General.

[No. 4.] The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston: Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, I consider it proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour. [Signed.] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 5.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. To L. P. WALKER:—The reasons are special for twelve o'clock. [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. To L. P. WALKER:—Demand sent at two o'clock. Allowed 11 o'clock to answer. [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.] The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861. Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—Telegraph reply of Anderson. [Signed.] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 8.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. To L. P. WALKER:—Major Anderson replied: "I have honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my government prevent my compliance. He who would allow himself to be shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." ANSWER.

[No. 9.] The Secretary of War to Gen. Beauregard. MONTGOMERY, April 11, 1861. To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which he is induced by him, we will evacuate, and agree that, in the meantime, he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are advised to stand by to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the Fort, as your judgment decides to be the most practicable. [Signed.] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 10.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 12th, 1861. To L. P. WALKER:—He would not consent. I will write to-day. [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 11.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 12th, 1861. To L. P. WALKER:—We opened fire at 5:30. [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

NOTE.—Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact, that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution.

FROM FLORIDA. SAVANNAH, April 11.—An order was issued yesterday from the Adjutant General's office, at Fort Pulaski, prohibiting vessels from passing Fort Pulaski without previous information of their peaceful character. Vessels will be required to stop and send a boat to the wharf at Cockspur Island, and convey a commissioned officer aboard, to make an examination. Fort Pulaski is thoroughly garrisoned, also Pensacola, from the Navy Yard to the new Light House—a distance of two and a half miles. All the guns are arranged to bear upon Fort Pickens, and command the channel.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS.—The telegraph announces the ratification of the Constitution of the Confederate States, on Saturday, by Mississippi and Texas, which in addition to the three that have already ratified it, viz.—Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, make five the number required to establish it. The permanent Constitution of the Confederate States is, therefore, an established fact. From the hour of the secession of the first State, South Carolina, to that of the ratification of the Constitution, by the fifth State, Mississippi, was precisely ONE HUNDRED DAYS. And how glorious are those hundred days when compared with the ever memorable hundred days of the French Revolution! We think that brief period of time the seven Confederate States have thrown off the old Government and established a permanent new one without spilling a drop of blood, without causing society a single jar, and without depriving a man of a single dollar of property. Thus without revolution, thus without bloodshed, thus without sacrifice of life or property, States, whose people hold to the glorious doctrine of State sovereignty, alter, change, or totally abolish their form of Government.

Bangor (Me.) Union.

THE SPIRIT IN AMERICA.—The last steamer from New York left the States on the eve of an eventful day. In twenty-four hours the new President of the North and Union would be elected to the chief magistracy of the Republic at Washington. No more critical time has ever been recorded in the history of any nation. The Southern federation was making strenuous preparations for war, and the fiery spirits from all parts of the Cotton States were flocking to the seaports in expectation of a fight. Major Anderson expected to be attacked in Fort Sumter immediately after the inauguration of the President. At Mobile and New Orleans the same excitement prevailed from the report that the Washington Government was about to enforce the collection of the customs. All over the continent rumors of plots and conspiracies were abroad. Now it was a plan of the Virginians and Marylanders to seize Washington; now it was a desperate conspiracy of the Confederate States who were to assassinate President Lincoln on the steps of the Capitol. Whatever may be the folly of the attempt, or the absurdity of the reports, it cannot be a question that the excitement was general, and that every one looked with ceaseless anxiety to the first acts of the incoming President.

But, strange to say, the President has as yet given no sign of his future policy. In this country we are not accustomed to such reticence. An English *Prime Minister* is obliged to declare his intentions, like any other man. On the hustings of some little borough, before an audience of rough country fellows, or at a meeting of his supporters in his own dining room, he declared openly what are his opinions, and how he will apply them in the government of the country. The institution of the United States, though Democratic in name, has never been so public in many things the President is an elected despot for four years. When once chosen he can force his will upon the nation, and no one can force him to move. Legislation only can be controlled; the executive is left entirely in his hands. So now, though Mr. Lincoln was just about to enter the White House and assume the charge of the nation, there was no one could really penetrate his counsels. We can only judge of his future acts by the Ministers whom he had appointed; and even the construction of his Cabinet was more suited to raise than to satisfy curiosity.

In Mr. Seward the President has chosen a man whom the conventions of the country have terrified into moderation. He has been overcome by the complete fulfillment of his own prophecy. He spoke of the irrepressible conflict between North and South which was to take place, and it has come, not in his children's time, not in his own old age, but within a few months of the prediction being uttered. Hence Mr. Seward is now supposed to represent the party of concession. He has made speeches so conciliatory, so cringing towards the South, that the ultra-Republican party have denounced him as a political coward and a time-server. To oppose him there is, however, more than one member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and it cannot be doubted that the opinions of the Abolitionists will be fully represented in the new government.

Which party is to prevail must depend on the personal judgment of the politician who has been raised to the highest position in the republic.

London Times, March 14.

John Morrissey, the pugilist, is said to have conquered the "diphtheria," and is getting well.

#### KEEP THE HALL MOVING!

MASS MEETING Of the Southern Rights Party of the 2nd Congress District, at Newbern, Thursday, April 12th, Friday, April 13th, 1861.—A number of distinguished Speakers Invited.

The Southern Rights Party of the County of Currituck, feeling that the present condition of our national affairs should take counsel of each other, have determined to hold a

MASS MEETING IN NEWBERN, on the 25th and 26th of April, preparatory to the Mass Meeting of the Party in the State at Charleston on the 20th of May, and cordially and earnestly urge the friends of the South in every county to be present and attend the meeting, a committee of the attendance having been already appointed to secure the attendance.

We would suggest to our friends in each county to hold county meetings at an early date, as possible, for the purpose of arranging their delegates for the Mass Meeting in Newbern, as we hope to see a large representation from every county.